permit the owners to harvest. This system will be advantageous both to the Government and to the raiyats.

Mr. Nanje Gowda, Krishnarajpete Taluk.

(4) As cocoanut and areçanut gardens have been assessed high, the payment of supari tax is vexatious to the people. It is therefore prayed that either the garden rates may be reduced or the supari tax abolished.

Mr. Surappa *alias* Suryanaranappa, Kolala, Tumkur Taluk.

(5) The system of subjecting supari produced by a raiyat to Sayer revenue does not allow the grower to enjoy unmolested even the quantity allowed for home consumption. It would be better if instead of levying duty on supari produced, a tax, say at six pies per yielding and two pies per immature areca tree, is levied. It would be easy for the shanbhog at the time of his *pahani* inspection to count the number of trees in each garden and thus calculate the amount due by each raiyat. Such sums may be recovered along with the land revenue collections. The raiyat may also be required to intimate to the authorities each time when he plants a new tree.

Mr. C. Sreenivasa Rao: In the address it was stated that it was recognized that the halat was obnoxious and that the question of its abolition was delayed as it involved certain financial difficulties. The members were thankful for the assurance. The garden assessment on areca land in Koppa was Rs. 45,000 while the collections under halat were Rs. 47,000 which was more than the garden tax.

Mr. Channakesava Rao: The condition of the garden-owners in the malnad was daily deteriorating, and some immediate relief was necessary.

Messrs. Shama Rao, Narasimha Iyengar and Balakrishna Rao also spoke to the same effect. Mr. Huchveere Gowda represented that garden owners in the Maidan require quite as much relief as garden owners in the Malnad.

Reply of Government.—As was stated in the Dewan's Address, Government are considering how to give effect to the abolition of the tax without prejudicially affecting the financial position of the State. The abolition when ordered will apply to all areca gardens in the State. Meanwhile Government have also asked the Survey Commissioner to consider whether with the abolition of *halat* a substantial reduction of garden assessment also in the Malnad was not possible.

SUBJECT No. 65.

Extension of khists in the case of areca gardens.

Messrs. Kigga Chennakesava Rao, Halgur Venkatasubbaiya and Bettagere Subramanya Bhatta, Koppa Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The subject of extending khists of kandayam on arecanut gardens as in the case of coffee lands was brought before the Assembly last year, and Government replied that the Revenue Commissioner would be asked to expedite the submission of his opinion. Early orders may be passed on the subject.

Mr. Chennakesava Rao said that areca is seldom ready for sale before the end of March and it is not sold before July. The khists begin in January and areca garden owners have to borrow money at heavy interest to pay the kandayam. As in the case of coffee, the kandayam on the gardens may be made payable in May.

Mr. Shama Rao said that in some places in the same district khists commenced in February, and thus, while garden owners in the Shikarpur Taluk could pay their assessment later, their neighbours in the Sorab Taluk had to begin payment a month earlier. The distinction of khists for Malnad and Maidan may be done away with.

The First Councillor suggested that, if there was any difficulty, the number of khists may be reduced, and the garden owners required to pay the kandayam in two instalments by the end of April. The Representatives would not agree to this.

The Revenue Commissioner pointed out that, in order to facilitate collection, khists had to commence earlier in the Malnad.

Reply of Government.—After inviting the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Government have already decided that no change was necessary. (No. R. 5928-36—L. R. 28-05-11, dated 16th November 1905.) They are not disposed to reconsider the matter.

SUBJECT No. 66.

Increase of khists from 4 to 6 commencing from January.

Messrs. Gundu Rao, Basave Gowda and Nanjundiah, Bowringpet Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Some years back, when the prospects of the season were very favorable, owing to copious and timely rainfall, the land revenue was being recovered by Government in eight khists. Now when the usual rains have been disappointing, the khists have been reduced to four. Hereafter, six khists may be fixed for the recovery of land revenue, commencing from January.

Reply of Government.—It was stated at the meeting in 1904 that there was no need to change the khistbandi now fixed, as the existing rules provide for relaxation in exceptional conditions. There is no reason for reconsidering this decision.

SUBJECT No. 67.

Abolition or reduction of the levy of notice fee.

Messrs. C. Nagappa of the Nagar Taluk; Hariyappa of the Shikarpur Taluk; G. Tirunarnalengar, Venkataramiah and Padmarajiah, Channarayapatna Taluk.

Summary of Discussion.—(1) Notices of demand for arrears of land revenue may conveniently be served on defaulters by the village officials, and this arrangement will obviate the necessity for employing special process servers, and the poor raiyats who cannot without difficulty pay the kandayam proper will be relieved of this extra payment. Formerly no such fee was be[illegible]ment sug[illegible]. It is therefore requested that the arrange[illegible]vy of notic[illegible]ested above may kindly be adopted and the l[illegible]e fee abolished.